## Exhibit 1

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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS			
2	EASTERN DIVISION			
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4	SIA HENRY, et al.,	}	Docket No. 22 C 125	
5		Plaintiffs, )		
6	VS.	}		
7 8	BROWN UNIVERSITY, et a	al., ) Defendants. )	Chicago, Illinois August 24, 2023 1:00 o'clock p.m.	
9		,	·	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE MATTHEW F. KENNELLY			
11	APPEARANCES:			
12				
13	For the Plaintiffs: GILBERT LITIGATORS & COUNSELORS			
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21	Court Reporter:	MS. CAROLYN R. COX Official Court Repo	, CSR, RPR, CRR, FCRR	<b>{</b>
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(The following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE CLERK: Case 22 C 125, Henry v. Brown University.

THE COURT: Okay. So we're here in person. So do people want to do your names or not do your names or how do you want to do it? Do you just want to give your name if and when you're talking? I don't really care. Everybody is nodding with the last suggestion. We'll go with that one.

So here's what's on my agenda I think more or less in this order.

One would be the motion for preliminary approval of the settlement with the University of Chicago. And then the other -- well, there's the lingering issues in the motion to compel relating to Georgetown, and then there's a couple of issues in the status report that was filed on the 17th. There was at least one general thing that I want to bring up and then anything else anybody wants to talk about.

So why don't we talk about things in that order. So whoever is going to talk about the proposed settlement for the University of Chicago, it's probably better for you to be standing up here. I have some questions that I want to ask.

MR. CRAMER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eric Cramer for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Okay. So the 200,000 number, that's everybody, all schools, right? It's not just University of Chicago? They couldn't possibly have had that many.

1 MR. CRAMER: That's correct, your Honor. It's the 2 entire class from all 17 schools. 3 THE COURT: And it actually took me more than a 4 minute to kind of actually even figure this out, but it's not 5 just the settlement for people who were accepted at the 6 University of Chicago. It's class wide? 7 MR. CRAMER: Correct. 8 THE COURT: Right, okay. Has anybody done any kind 9 of thinking or is there any kind of data out there in a case 10 like this about what percentage of people are likely to put in 11 claim forms, or are they going to have to? 12 MR. CRAMER: When we do present the process, we 13 intend to try to make it very simple. So preprinted forms --14 THE COURT: Right. 15 MR. CRAMER: -- with information to the class members 16 to make it very simple for them to submit. They will sign 17 something with a preprinted form and turn it back. 18 We have hired a claims administration firm that is 19 skilled in this area, and we are going to work hard to make 20 sure that as many class members as possible --21 THE COURT: Yeah, so back to my question, though. Is 22 there any kind of life experience, data, or anything like that 23 out there? Is it 5 percent? Is it 10 percent? Is it 50 24 percent? Is it 1 percent?

MR. CRAMER: In my experience, it varies. In classes

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1 with businesses who are getting significant settlements --2 THE COURT: It's going to be higher. 3 MR. CRAMER: -- it's going to be higher. In classes 4 like this where they're a disbursed group of individuals, it 5 could be lower. I would say somewhere between 40 or 50 6 percent might put in claims on the high end, but it's hard to 7 say. 8 THE COURT: Okay. And I was kind of digging through all of the stuff yesterday. Let me just see if I can pull a 9 10 particular thing up here. Remind me which exhibit to which 11 filing is the proposed notice? 12 MR. CRAMER: The proposed notice is Exhibit -- well, 13 it's exhibit, the long form notice is Exhibit C to the 14 Weiss-brought declaration which itself is Exhibit E to the 15 joint declaration. 16 THE COURT: It's the joint declaration and it's Exhibit E to that and it's Exhibit C to that. 17 18 MR. CRAMER: Let me get my book so I have it in front 19 of me, if you don't mind. 20 THE COURT: Sure. 21 This is usually the point in time when my laptop 22 decides it's not going to cooperate with me, which is exactly 23 what it's doing. There we go. 24 It's the Weiss-brought declaration. 25 MR. CRAMER: Correct.

1 THE COURT: And it's Exhibit C to that. 2 MR. CRAMER: Correct. That's the long form, and then 3 the short form publication would be Exhibit B to the 4 Weiss-brought declaration. 5 THE COURT: I'm going to look at Exhibit B first 6 actually. 7 So here's my question. Here's -- is there 8 anything in there that says of the 13,500,000, we're going to 9 ask for -- I guess a third of that would be 4 and a half 10 million which would leave 9 million for the class. Is there 11 anything that talks about fees and whatnot in any kind of 12 specific terms? 13 MR. CRAMER: It does. On page 16, there is a 14 question number 19. 15 THE COURT: It's not in the short form? 16 MR. CRAMER: That's right. I'm sorry. It's in the 17 long form. The short form, the idea is give basic 18 information, send people to the website where all of the 19 information will be. 20 THE COURT: So it's page 16 of the long form. 21 Question 19: How would the MR. CRAMER: Correct. 22 lawyers for the plaintiffs and the settlement class be paid. 23 THE COURT: Okay. I'm seeing that here. Is there 24 anything in either the long or short form that tells class 25 members how many class members there are estimated to be? Let

me tell you why I'm asking these questions. It's probably obvious at this point. I guess my question -- my bottom-line question is is there going to be something that's going to give anybody who looks at this a sense without doing a huge amount of work about what's my end of this likely to end up being? That's going to be likely the only thing anybody cares about, if they actually look at it.

MR. CRAMER: Right. So the allocation plan, which is part of the record and will be posted to the settlement website, the preliminary approval brief, and other papers do identify.

THE COURT: In other words, you got to read a whole bunch of stuff. You're going to have to find a better way of doing that.

MR. CRAMER: Your Honor, we can put the 200,000-person number in the notice itself.

THE COURT: Yeah, so I think it needs to be relatively easy for somebody to look at this and say, okay, there's this much money, it's actually going to net out to this because the lawyers are going to take some of it, and there's this many people, here's what the math is.

MR. CRAMER: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't want them to have to look and flip back and forth to a bunch of different pages in a bunch of different documents to have do that.

MR. CRAMER: We can do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: It would be helpful if there's something about that in the short form. Now, who knows. I guess the downside to that potentially is it might -- if all 200,000 people ask for it, it ends up being a relatively modest amount of money. Let's just put it that way.

MR. CRAMER: It's 40 to \$50 on average.

THE COURT: I had about 45 bucks. I mean, maybe there's a way of saying there that the amount of money you will get will depend on how many people put in claims. Now that's true and it's obvious. You know, I don't know what people would think about that. Anyway, that was one set of questions.

MR. CRAMER: Your Honor, if I may, there is a discussion of the allocation plan that I think gets at the last concept that you made.

THE COURT: Which document?

MR. CRAMER: It's in the long form notice.

THE COURT: Yeah, so here's the problem with the long form notice. Not that this is a problem with the notice itself; all that stuff needs to be in there. The problem is that it's 19 pages.

MR. CRAMER: Right.

THE COURT: And we could take an over/under on what percentage of the people who actually open the envelope are

1 actually going to read that -- are actually going to go to 2 where they have to go to read it. 3 MR. CRAMER: Okay. 4 THE COURT: I'll take the under. Whatever your 5 numbers are, I'll take the under. MR. CRAMER: I agree with you, your Honor. I think 6 7 we can propose some language, work it out with the University 8 of Chicago counsel to put in --9 THE COURT: Who is University of Chicago's counsel? 10 Hi. 11 MR. CRAMER: -- to put in both the short form and the 12 long form that gives a sense as to the scale of recovery for 13 each class member and how it depends on the number of claims 14 that are made. 15 THE COURT: Let me just cross out things on my notes 16 here. 17 Why U.S. citizens and permanent residents only? I'm 18 assuming there are students who are neither of the above; 19 otherwise, you wouldn't have had that limitation in there. 20 MR. CRAMER: Yes. That has to do in part with U.S. 21 antitrust law and whether non-U.S. citizens or residents have 22 a claim. THE COURT: That's about extraterritoriality 23 24 basically? 25 MR. CRAMER: Right.

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THE COURT: I mean, I just -- we're making some assumptions here. I'm making an assumption because you guys know the law and I don't, to be blunt. I guess I would just -- I just want to make sure we're not doing that wrong. MR. CRAMER: Well, your Honor --THE COURT: That's the settlement. I get that that's the settlement, but part of what I have to decide is -- I mean, if the actual class of people who could be certified actually includes other people who you're not including in the settlement, that would seem to me to be something that I at least have to think about. MR. CRAMER: Right. We could brief that, your Honor, but under -- there's a Supreme Court opinion called Empagran, and under that opinion, it's my understanding that if you are not a U.S. citizen or resident, there is a complicated test about whether you can recover. THE COURT: So even if the conduct is entirely in the United States, if you're not in the United States or non-citizen, non-resident, you can't automatically recover from an antitrust violation. MR. CRAMER: Also, the case relates to --THE COURT: The University of Chicago person needs to be up here too. Sorry. MR. CRAMER: The case relates to financial aid policy

in the United States, and I think that there were some parts

of the underlying claim --

THE COURT: Can you say anything about this? I know I'm putting you on the spot, this question about why are non-citizens, non-permanent residents not part of this.

MR. COOPER: I'm James Cooper, your Honor, on behalf of the University of Chicago. I agree with what Mr. Cramer said about the law. With respect to the mechanics of the settlement, the scope of the class or settlement is the same as the scope of the release we're getting. So if for some reason --

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. COOPER: -- those people had a claim --

THE COURT: Their claims aren't released.

MR. COOPER: Correct. Correct.

MR. CRAMER: And the scope of the class is consistent with the class as pled in the complaint.

THE COURT: So that's the way you pled it too. I didn't look back and compare. Okay.

MR. CRAMER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Given the amounts of money that people are -- this next issue is not likely to be a massive issue, but it was a matter of curiosity for me. For any given student who pays tuition and fees and whatever, the student may be paying it or the student may be indirectly paying it by taking out a loan that they have to pay back or somebody else

1 might be paying it; for example, a parent. Who gets the 2 money? 3 MR. CRAMER: In our view, the student is the person 4 who gets the money. 5 THE COURT: If the parent wants to say, Hey, I want 6 my \$45 back, then that's what they can do. 7 MR. CRAMER: That's a question between the student 8 and the parent. 9 THE COURT: I'm assuming this is something you 10 thought about when you were doing this? 11 MR. CRAMER: Yes, we did. 12 THE COURT: All right. Just a flag on the service 13 award issue. It's not an issue for this one, but I can 14 imagine because it's the same plaintiffs, you know, the same 15 eight or however many plaintiffs there are, if there are other 16 settlements, at some point that number might -- the overall 17 number might end up getting too big. You're smiling, so I'm 18 assuming you've thought about that too. 19 MR. CRAMER: Yes, we agree with you your Honor. 20 THE COURT: I just wanted to put the issue out there. 21 It's not really an issue for this one. 22 MR. CRAMER: Understood. 23 THE COURT: This is kind of the biggest one. 24 this going to require then of the non-settling plaintiffs? 25 Because you got to send notice to people, right?

1 MR. CRAMER: The non-settling plaintiffs? THE COURT: The non-settling defendants, sorry. 2 3 wrote a delta down there and I read it as a pi. Sorry about 4 that. 5 MR. CRAMER: Your Honor, happily we've worked out an 6 arrangement with all of the defendants, including the 7 non-settling defendants. They have agreed to provide email 8 addresses of all class members that they have in their systems 9 of both alumni and current students, and those will be 10 provided within 45 days. 11 THE COURT: And I saw something like that in there, 12 and I guess what I assumed -- and I'm just going to say 13 this -- I assumed that if that was wrong or anybody had a 14 problem with that, I would have gotten that as an objection of 15 some sort. I guess I'm saying this to the crowd. Nobody's 16 considering those email addresses to be FERPA records, I 17 quess, right? 18 MR. CRAMER: Your Honor, we have a provision in the 19 preliminary approval order that accounts for that. 20 THE COURT: What's it say? 21 MR. CRAMER: If your Honor would turn to the 22 preliminary approval order --23 THE COURT: Which is? 24 MR. CRAMER: It's Exhibit C to the joint declaration. 25 THE COURT: To the point declaration?

1	MR. CRAMER: Yes, so 428-5.
2	THE COURT: Dash 5, okay.
3	MR. CRAMER: And it's on page 7, paragraphs 17 and
4	18.
5	THE COURT: You said where, page 7?
6	MR. CRAMER: Page 7 and 8, paragraphs 17 and 18 under
7	the heading Email and Mailing Addresses.
8	THE COURT: Okay. So there's something in the reg
9	about, quote/unquote, directory information.
10	MR. CRAMER: Right. The defendants have all agreed
11	to provide information unless there's a FERPA block that a
12	student or alumni have provided to the school.
13	THE COURT: That's something that's like opting
14	out of robocalls or something like that, you can check off a
15	box? Everybody's nodding.
16	MR. CRAMER: That's my understanding.
17	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
18	Okay, then. One second.
19	Have you sent me a draft order on this thing yet?
20	MR. CRAMER: I have.
21	THE COURT: No. I mean, separately, a Word version
22	that I can sign? You're going to need to do that.
23	MR. CRAMER: We will do that.
24	THE COURT: Just to kind of cover the bases here.
25	First of all, I think there's a sufficient basis shown for

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class certification. There's a settlement class for the reasons that are cited in there. I think all of the Rule 23(a) criteria and 23(b) criteria are met. And then as far as the proposed settlement is concerned, pursuant to -- well, the preliminary approval part of the order, I think it's been shown on a preliminary basis that there's been adequate representation to the class; the proposal was definitely negotiated at arm's length; the relief is adequate taking into account the factors in the rule -- I say this preliminarily, of course -- Rule 23(e)(2)(C); and it treats class members equitably relative to each other. I get there might be an issue on -- they talk about what's equitable, but I think it's a reasonable way of doing that. So I think the settlement is within the range of reasonableness and the other criteria are met, so the motion to approve it is granted. Get me a Word version of that order to my proposed order email address, and I'll get it signed.

MR. CRAMER: Thank you, your Honor. There's one amendment to the proposed order we submitted and we'd like to include. It has to do with the dates. In the proposed order we submitted that your Honor already has, we asked to start the notice program within 30 days. We're going to ask to push all of those dates back 60 days.

THE COURT: That's fine. Thanks.

MR. COOPER: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. CRAMER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Next. Let's talk about the status report next. So the status report I will just tell you tends to follow the pattern of status reports in this case. And here's what I mean by that. The plaintiffs say, Well, there's this issue, this issue, and this issue and I get to the defendants' section and they say, None of those are real issues, they're premature, but here's what we have to say about them. So the thing follows that pattern.

I guess I'm looking for something and I was looking for something that says, okay, Judge, in the plaintiffs' section, here's the things we want you to do, bullet point one, two, three, and four. So I didn't see it. So give me the verbal bullet point. And I mean bullet points. This is the elevator pitch, not the brief.

MR. GILBERT: This is Robert Gilbert, partner of Gilbert Litigators and counsel to the plaintiffs. The elevator pitch, your Honor, is we want the donor reports from Northwestern.

THE COURT: Okay. Donor reports from Northwestern.

MR. GILBERT: We want -- Georgetown is a separate issue.

THE COURT: That's a separate issue. Keep that separate.

MR. GILBERT: From Vanderbilt, we want them to do a

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FERPA notice for ten people. It might be as many as 50, but we agreed so they couldn't have an argument about burden that we'd limit it at 50 people. THE COURT: Okay. MR. GILBERT: And that's really what we're seeking. THE COURT: Okay. If there was a list at the end saying, this is what we want you to do now, it would be those two things as it relates to the stuff in this report, not the Georgetown thing. That's correct, your Honor. MR. GILBERT: THE COURT: All right. So we're going to talk about that. Who is the Northwestern person? Come on up. My takeaway from the defense section in the status report as it relates to Northwestern is, this is going to be an enormous amount of work and it's not worth it. Flesh that out for me a little bit. If I got it wrong, tell me where I got it wrong. MR. STEIN: No, I think that's certainly true. Your Honor will recall we had extensive briefing --THE COURT: Don't assume I recall anything. MR. STEIN: Fair enough. I mean, I probably do, but just don't THE COURT: assume it. MR. STEIN: Earlier I'll give you our perspective.

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this year, there was briefing on whether the defendants, all of us, would have to produce materials relating to so-called donor related admissions from our president's office and our development offices. Your Honor denied that request and said the defendants would be produced -- the defendants did produce things from their admissions offices and said to the plaintiffs that if they could come back afterward and make a showing that that was insufficient to address the narrow question that this is relevant to, which, of course, is not the core of the claims but this need blind-issue --THE COURT: It's the exemption issue. MR. STEIN: Correct. Correct. -- (continuing) they could do that. MS. REPORTER: Could you state your name, please. MR. STEIN: I'm sorry. Scott Stein. THE COURT: I should have told you to do that. MR. STEIN: And I was telling everyone at the table before the hearing to do that. Mea culpa. Plaintiffs then filed another motion which your Honor dealt with at the last status hearing to unredact donor names from Yale and Northwestern. THE COURT: I basically said we're not there yet. MR. STEIN: Correct. And you said to the plaintiffs, if you want them to do that, you need to come back to me and

tell me what the burden of that is going to be and I'll hear

from Northwestern. Plaintiffs chose not to do that. Now they've come -- the other thing that your Honor said at that hearing or at the subsequent hearing is, we're going to do things cleanly. Somebody wants to file a motion, file the motion, the other side will get to respond, and I'll deal with this which we thought, frankly, was going to end these kind of lobbying in of issues in these disguised motions in the context of a status report.

Be that as it may, plaintiffs have now come back with this request for donor documents. Again, the same kind of documents your Honor already ruled we didn't have to produce, and they haven't made a showing that this is remotely necessary. Let me give you a couple of reasons why.

First of all, President Schapiro testified at his deposition that Northwestern was need aware for transfer students. Under your Honor's interpretation of the exemption, that is a trigger that eliminates the exemption for Northwestern. It doesn't matter whether we were not need-blind under the interpretation of your Honor's ruling for six other reasons. It doesn't matter. Right? So put that to the side.

On the donor issue, plaintiffs have not made any showing that they need this. Mr. Gilbert says "donor records." It doesn't really explain exactly what that is and it's not really clear what that is. But as best that we can

tell, what he's asking for is for 1300 people who are donors to the university who are on these lists. He wants all records of any communications between the president and those individuals dating back to 2005. To what end? The president of the university meets with donors all the time. He meets with them at football games, he meets with them at alumni events, he meets with them at board meetings where many of them are trustees. What possible purpose could there be to go collect every record of a communication, a memo of a meeting with a donor, even if that donor -- many donors are parents -- even if that donor later had a student who applied?

So I will pause there. I'll cede before your Honor and Mr. Gilbert. We could have briefed this if it had been raised in the context we thought it should have been.

THE COURT: Remind me. Is it Dr. Schapiro or is it Mr. Schapiro?

MR. STEIN: It's Dr. Schapiro.

THE COURT: I would assume. Has he been deposed yet?

MR. STEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: He was deposed. And I think part of what I read -- and I don't remember if it's in this stuff or if it's in the stuff that was before the prior status hearing or maybe it was discussed during the status hearing -- was he asked during his deposition, okay, did you ever -- questions along the lines of: Okay, you've got this donor here. Did

1 you ever tell admissions, hey, let this guy's kid in? 2 MR. STEIN: No. I'm surprised he wasn't asked that 3 question. 4 THE COURT: That's what I thought I was told in an 5 earlier submission. Maybe not on this one. 6 MR. STEIN: He wasn't. That's one reason, your 7 Honor, why it's somewhat frustrating for us. If the 8 plaintiffs want to file a motion, make a record and we can 9 respond. We'll deal with it. But, you know, in the context 10 of lobbying this in with the status hearing about allegations 11 or characterizations of his testimony we think that are 12 inaccurate --13 THE COURT: Mr. Gilbert, go ahead. 14 MR. GILBERT: Let me respond to two things, your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: We'll talk about the whole should it be 17 in a status report or should it be in a motion thing in a 18 second. Just talk about the merits of the issue. 19 MR. GILBERT: The merits. On the point that 20 Northwestern's already acknowledged that they were need aware 21 as to transfer students, as your Honor has previously said, 22 it's not a requirement on the plaintiffs that they prove their 23 case 50.1 percent to 49.9 percent. 24 THE COURT: Well, actually, it is a requirement, but 25 no rational plaintiff would want to do it that way.

1 MR. GILBERT: Thank you, your Honor. Well said. 2 jury could very much see that as a technical argument. It 3 could be seen as subject to jury nullification. So we're 4 interested and we believe your Honor's repeatedly ruled that 5 we're entitled to have an opportunity to prove our case that 6 there was wealth favoritism. Now, there's some very unusual 7 circumstances at Northwestern. 8 THE COURT: Pause there for a second. So the wealth 9 favoritism issue, so this isn't a lawsuit about wealth 10 favoritism. It's a lawsuit about colluding on financial aid 11 essentially. 12 MR. GILBERT: Right. 13 THE COURT: The wealth favoritism issue relates to 14 the -- I don't remember if it's the 368 or the 568, whatever 15 the defense is, right? 16 MR. GILBERT: Correct, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Does it relate to anything else other 18 than that? 19 It does a second thing. MR. GILBERT: It relates to 20 whether this is a per se case or whether it's a rule of 21 reasoning case. 22 THE COURT: How does it relate to that? 23 Because the Third Circuit in Brown said MR. GILBERT: 24 that the reason that they were sending the case back was that 25 MIT -- they wanted more fact discovery on MIT's claim they had

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a pure altruistic motive without any revenue maximizing Those were the words. If if there is a revenue purpose. maximizing purpose in what they're doing, this is a per se case. THE COURT: I get it. Go back to your point then. MR. GILBERT: We go back to the three-ring circus, if you will, that's going on at Northwestern. Dr. Schapiro testified that when he transferred from being president of the university --THE COURT: I know. Maybe some records got lost. Let's just talk about the merits at this point. MR. GILBERT: Then the second person -- it goes to the reason of why we need the donor reports from one person. It's from Mr. McQuinn. THE COURT: Who is Mr. McQuinn? went to each of the meetings with Dr. Schapiro when Dr. Schapiro met with a donor and he wrote a report about it.

MR. GILBERT: Mr. McQuinn is head of development and went to each of the meetings with Dr. Schapiro when Dr. Schapiro met with a donor and he wrote a report about it. So Dr. Schapiro says, well, I have no idea whether these were thrown out, whether the donor reports were thrown out, whether admissions reports were thrown out, whether financial aid was thrown out.

And the other person who is material is Mr. Watson, the head of admissions. Mr. Watson, we have been told, says he has no electronic notes of his meetings with Dr. Schapiro.

Now, Dr. Schapiro, on the other hand -- and this is in both the sealed and the public version of the JSR -- he contradicts that. Dr. Schapiro says, well, I met every year with Mr. Watson going over the president's lists. Virtually every entry, by the way, on the president's list has a donation amount and a major gift capacity. When I went over those every year, he was always on the keyboard on his computer. So there's the president at these meetings saying, he's always on the keyboard on his computer, and the fellow says, I have no electronic notes. By the way, in the sealed version of the JSR, there's another false statement made.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GILBERT: Now --

THE COURT: I'm trying to diagram the sentences and we're kind of over here at this point. Let's get back here.

MR. GILBERT: Fair enough. That brings us to the key person, McQuinn. McQuinn actually has donor reports. He has the documents.

THE COURT: How does this relate to the issue in the case? That's my question. It really kind of goes back to -- I don't know if you took the deposition or who it was. Why didn't somebody ask Dr. Schapiro in his deposition: Okay. You got all of those reports. You knew who the donors were. Did you ever tell the admissions people, Let this kid in?

MR. GILBERT: We absolutely did that. We certainly

1 did that in the deposition, and he said he met with them 2 annually and he went over the list annually and that the list 3 had on it, the donation amounts, and he did that every year. 4 THE COURT: What did he say was done with that? Ι 5 mean, wouldn't that be the real question? I mean, everything 6 else is preliminary. What's done with it? 7 MR. GILBERT: I believe that the purpose of it was to 8 -- and I think it was made clear in the deposition -- was to 9 influence the admission of the students who are on the 10 president's list. 11 THE COURT: Okay. So the specific documents that 12 you're asking for now, I mean, I know from looking at prior 13 transcripts that I've used this whole sun and moon and stars 14 thing once too many probably in this case, but let's say 15 you're not getting everything you asked for. What are the 16 specific things you're looking for at this point as it relates 17 to Northwestern? 18 MR. GILBERT: There's been a lot of metaphors in this 19 case. 20 THE COURT: And I used most of them. So that's on 21 me. 22 MR. GILBERT: I would say it's a small hand document 23 to soak up a small puddle. It's one person's documents. It's 24 Mr. McQuinn's documents.

THE COURT: You're calling them the donor's list?

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1 MR. GILBERT: Donor reports. 2 THE COURT: Donor reports. 3 Donor reports. And we've limited it to MR. GILBERT: 4 a hundred a year. That's it. 5 THE COURT: It's a hundred what a year? You're 6 saying this isn't all one document. It's a hundred 7 separate --8 MR. GILBERT: It's a series of reports; that's been 9 the testimony. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Let's say you get that. I get 11 what it is. Let's say you get that. What are you going to do 12 with it? What are you going to be able to do it with? 13 MR. GILBERT: What we're going to do with it is then 14 be able to tie the donor reports to the actual submissions. 15 THE COURT: How so? You don't have the names of the 16 kids. 17 MR. GILBERT: Well, we do have the UIDs, and what 18 we'll be able to do is, for example, if someone had for the 19 sake -- if you had had 1100 --20 THE COURT: Let me cut to the chase here. Isn't part 21 of what you're asking for is that you want them to either 22 identify everything or you want them to create UIDs, or 23 whatever the acronym is, for the donor reports that correspond 24 to the UIDs on the other things that you've got? 25 MR. GILBERT: That's fine.

1 THE COURT: Isn't that what you're asking for? 2 MR. GILBERT: That's exactly right. 3 THE COURT: You need to do one of the two; otherwise, 4 it's just a bunch of names that don't really tie to anything. 5 MR. GILBERT: That is exactly right, your Honor, and 6 they only have to do it for the first hundred names on each 7 list and one person has the report. 8 THE COURT: How many years of these lists are there? 9 MR. GILBERT: Well, Dr. Schapiro was the president of 10 the university from 2010 to 2022, so 13 years. 11 THE COURT: 13, okay. 12 So back to Mr. Stein for a second. When you're 13 talking about burden here, what I've just been talking about 14 with him, is that the burden issue, or is it something beyond 15 that? 16 MR. STEIN: I have to say somewhat sarcastically, 17 it's interesting to hear Mr. Gilbert describe records that I 18 have no idea where he's getting this from. He seems to be 19 leaving the impression that there's some single report for 20 each of these hundred people of a meeting. And I think the 21 impression -- I want to make clear that we dispel this -- is 22 any suggestion that there was -- that these are reports of 23 meetings with donors about admissions, right? 24 THE COURT: I wasn't getting that. 25 MR. STEIN: Right.

THE COURT: 1 Hang on one second. 2 Sorry. Go ahead. 3 MR. STEIN: So when the president would meet with 4 donors, with the head of the development office, the head of 5 the development office would prepare a report, right, and 6 that's a report that's necessarily prepared after a particular 7 meeting. 8 THE COURT: Right. 9 MR. STEIN: So if there's 30 meetings over the last 10 13 years for that one donor, we're talking about 30 for that 11 one person that would have to go be located. Again, when 12 Mr. Gilbert says, these are the records of one person, the one 13 person who is the head of the development office. Again, if 14 he's suggesting that these are sitting in a file somewhere, I 15 don't know where he's getting that from. There's no testimony 16 to that effect. 17 But then I heard, We would have to get those. 18 your Honor noted by definition, these would be reports of 19 people who were the parents of students applying for 20 admission. So now we have a FERPA issue. 21 THE COURT: Some of them would be; some of them 22 wouldn't. Well, by definition, if they're on these 23 MR. STEIN: 24 lists, essentially. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough.

MR. STEIN: So now we have to, what, redact what all personally identifying information in these documents and then go through and apply, you know, a uniform identifier to them? Again, for what?

The other thing Dr. Schapiro testified to is there were no discussions with donors about admissions either at the time or for a year after.

THE COURT: You don't know whether there was a discussion with the donor about the admission. I mean, this is Chicago. Wink, wink, nod, nod works. So you wouldn't have to have a discussion with a donor about an admission. The question is whether there's a discussion with the admission's office about the admission of the donor --

MR. STEIN: That's exactly -- that's my point. We have produced the stuff that's the nucleus: those documents, the communications, those lists. Again, I will stop after this, but we're sitting here -- Mr. Gilbert is asserting things about what Dr. Schapiro said that I disagree with. But I don't understand why we don't just -- if this had been raised in the way we thought it should, we could put the testimony in front of you.

THE COURT: Actually, I think that is a good point. You're going to need to file a motion on this. I will say I think Mr. Stein is right about this. When I said the thing about, you know, we're going to have regular hearings in

person, there's going to be a deadline for filing the motions, it's going to be X days before, there's going to be deadline for filing a response, it's Y days after the motion's filed, part -- not the only reason -- but part of the reason why I did that is that I don't think I'm getting enough information from the status reports. That's not a criticism of the status reports. I don't think I'm getting enough information from the status reports to decide something that really ought to be a motion to compel. So that's what you're going to have to do. You're going to have to file a motion.

We're going to move on to the next thing. My guess is we're going to end up in the same place.

That's Vanderbilt. Who is Vanderbilt? Come on up here.

So the thing on Vanderbilt is -- okay. So this is pages 7 and 8 of the plaintiffs' part of the status report where they're asking to -- I guess some number of -- I'm sorry. That's the defendants' part. 7 and 8 is the defendants' part of the status report.

The plaintiffs are asking for some number, page 4, of FERPA notices to go out to people. My question on that is -- and I just want to make sure that this isn't, whether it's intentional or not, kind of the stalking horse or whatever. Is this for some reason a Vanderbilt-unique issue?

MR. GILBERT: It's ripe with Vanderbilt.

THE COURT: Am I going to have the same issue with everybody?

MR. GILBERT: Well, the principle with Vanderbilt, if it's vindicated, would have applicability to other defendants.

THE COURT: Fine. Then you're going to brief that too. I don't want to decide something based on three pages in a status report if it's going to end up affecting other folks. That's the deal. I'll set the next date and then all the other deadlines will kick in. That's what we're going to do.

Now we're going to talk about Georgetown. Okay. So the main -- I don't think we need to rehash everything that was discussed at the last date, but I guess I'm having -- I'm having a hard time getting my arms around exactly where things stand right now as it relates to, you know, what's going to happen in terms of identifying people in these president's lists. So what I really need is I need this crystallized in a nice, neat little nutshell by each side as to how you see what exactly the issue is. I was -- honestly, I was having to read too much. I had -- everything referred back to something else. So I was having to go back to the transcript and go back to the motions, and at some point in there, I said I'm not doing this anymore, so go ahead.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, Britt Miller on behalf of Georgetown. At the last hearing, your Honor directed us to meet and confer with the plaintiffs. Starting with the

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proposal that Georgetown had made on page 4 of its response and to the motion for sanctions, we had that meet and confer. Plaintiffs chose not to engage on the bullet points that we offered and asked for, we believe, more than we had proposed. THE COURT: What do you exactly understand the plaintiffs to be asking for right now as it relates to this? MS. MILLER: We understand they are continuing to ask for the entire president's office to be designated for as a custodian, a single custodian, and all of the members of the president's office be collected, processed, and searched for They are also -documents. THE COURT: What would that exactly mean in terms of numbers of people and burden and whatnot? What would it mean? I don't have an exact number of the MS. MILLER: number of people, but I believe it's well over ten people that would have to have their documents collected. THE COURT: Aside from that, how many custodians are designated from Georgetown as of right now that you had to do the searches on? MS. MILLER: I'd have to ask my colleague for the exact number. THE COURT: Is your colleague here? MR. FENSKE: It's 10 or 11, your Honor. It's 10 or 11. So it's basically THE COURT: doubling the number of custodians.

MS. MILLER: Just as to the president's list. As to the advancement office, they've asked for the head of the advancement office to be designated on behalf of all of the members of the advancement office and search for documents responsive. I started out with all RFPs and then narrowed it down to I believe 10 RFPs, but, again, all of those people -- and I can get you a number if you need to know a number -- but I would imagine it's well over ten people in the advancement office and all of their emails.

THE COURT: So a bunch more custodians. What else do you understand them to be asking for? Or is that basically it?

MS. MILLER: Certainly. They're asking for what we've already done. We have gone forward with the information and the bullet points that we committed to producing in the motion for sanctions and are almost complete with that production, but they've also asked for non -- for all of the -- all of the lists to be unredacted, so no FERPA redactions whatsoever on any of the lists. And they've asked --

THE COURT: The lists meaning the president's list?

MS. MILLER: Yes. And any related information
related to those lists to be unredacted and there should be no redactions whatsoever.

THE COURT: So the big problem from your perspective with the first part of it, the custodian thing, is burden.

1 MS. MILLER: Yes. 2 THE COURT: And then the problem with the second part 3 of it, the FERPA thing is, also burden but a different kind of 4 burden, or something else other than that? 5 MS. MILLER: It's primarily a FERPA. The redaction 6 issue is primarily a FERPA, and we've already done a number of 7 redactions. 8 THE COURT: The unredacted and you'd have to notify 9 potentially all those people? 10 MS. MILLER: Correct. 11 THE COURT: Which is how many people are we talking 12 about? Do you have any kind of a feel for it? 13 MS. MILLER: Tens of thousands of students I would 14 imagine over the course of the entire period. 15 THE COURT: Thanks. 16 Mr. Gilbert. 17 MR. GILBERT: Your Honor, that is not accurate as to 18 what the relief we're seeking. We actually submitted proposed 19 forms of order. But the priority of what we're seeking is --20 and Georgetown, of course, is in a league of its own in having 21 had two forms of misconduct, discovery misconduct --22 THE COURT: So remember what my question was. Look, 23 when I said what I said before about diagramming sentences, I 24 actually meant it. You started a sentence, you ended up in 25 another concept, and now you're off to the third one. You got

1 to stay on number one. I asked one question. What are you 2 asking for? 3 I don't need -- I don't need -- I don't need the 4 manager calling the bullpen, the guy walking in from the 5 bullpen warming up, winding up, and then doing the pitch. Ι 6 just want the pitch. That's all I want. 7 MR. GILBERT: Georgetown shall produce all 8 president's lists and documents concerning those lists no 9 later than August 15th. That was the first thing in the 10 order. 11 THE COURT: What about this thing that Ms. Miller 12 said about custodians? 13 MR. GILBERT: Well, that's a different -- our 14 priority -- I think we should be able to speak to what our 15 priority is. 16 THE COURT: The priority is the list? 17 MR. GILBERT: No, it's the documents concerning the 18 list. THE COURT: What does that mean? What does 19 20 "documents concerning the list" mean? 21 MR. GILBERT: The list as they've known for months. 22 Again, the deadline for production --THE COURT: What does "documents concerning the list" 23 24 mean? 25 MR. GILBERT: How or why someone was on the list and

the communications from the president to his immediate staff about the reason people are on the list.

THE COURT: I'm just going to throw something out here. And I know you guys don't want to do your 30(b)(6)s yet. I know that. I read all that stuff.

Why wouldn't the more efficient way to do that be just say, here's the 30(b)(6) notice. We want somebody to come in and explain all of the stuff that you're just talking about now about these president's lists. We want somebody to explain how do you get on the list, what does it mean to be on the list, what happens with the list, how does this translate into admissions, whatever the other topics are. Why don't you do that?

MR. GILBERT: Because that with all due respect, your Honor, is not what we're focused on. What we're focused in each case -- what they should do, frankly, is by a week from tomorrow pull the files of -- that have on each of these people who was on the president's list that spells out why they're on the list or how they got on the list, those documents. That's what "concerning" means, and we've made it clear to them for months, and they've known that. And these should have been done by May 15th. They should just pull those files, produce them by a week from tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay. So wait a second. Okay. Thank you.

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Now please answer my question. And I know what you're going to tell me. You're going to say, Can you repeat the question, and I'm going to say, No, because you should have listened to it and answered it the first time. MR. GILBERT: The question, as I understood it --THE COURT: Why don't you do a 30(b)(6)? Why isn't that a more efficient way of finding out what these president's lists mean and how they're used? MR. GILBERT: Because it isn't a question of what the lists mean. It's the content of what is said about --THE COURT: That what I mean by mean. What's the import of these president's lists and how do they get used? That's what you're trying to find out, right? MR. GILBERT: I guess I'm not communicating that clearly. That's not what we're trying to do, your Honor. What we're trying to do is: Why was this person on the list? That is, his dad gave \$5 million or his mother gave a quarter million dollars. THE COURT: Okay. MR. GILBERT: We need to know --THE COURT: And then what? Let's say you find that out, that this person A is on the list because their mom gave a million bucks. Then what? Then what? MR. GILBERT: Then we compare it to the evaluation ratings of the person and we have an opportunity to prove our

1 case. 2 THE COURT: Compare it with the evaluation ratings --3 MR. GILBERT: Of each of these people who was on the 4 list --5 THE COURT: -- to figure out what? I know the answer 6 to this question. I just want you to say it. To figure out 7 what? 8 MR. GILBERT: That the donation was a significant 9 factor. 10 THE COURT: How the list got used. It's five words. 11 Just say it. Why don't you just do a 30(b)(6) to ask somebody 12 how do these lists get used? 13 MR. GILBERT: Because that level of generality, your 14 Honor, is not what we're seeking. What we're seeking is --15 THE COURT: You got to start somewhere, though, 16 right? 17 MR. GILBERT: Well, there was a court-ordered 18 deadline of May 15th was that flouted, your Honor. We have 19 depositions in September. And it isn't some general question 20 of how are the lists used. We know that in general they were 21 used to influence admissions. How is this person -- what was 22 the deal? Was it \$5 million? Was it a million dollars? 23 THE COURT: You need to be specific. 24 MR. GILBERT: That's why we need --25 THE COURT: It's not enough to know it in

1 generalities. You need to know specifically how this affected 2 specific things? 3 MR. GILBERT: Correct, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: That's what you're telling me. See, you 5 actually could have said that ten minutes ago, and then we all 6 would have had that ten minutes of our life back. 7 MR. GILBERT: Well, there you go. 8 MS. MILLER: Your Honor, if you'd like, I can speak 9 to what we have produced, if that would be helpful. 10 THE COURT: This is what I want you to deal with. 11 Here's what I want you to deal with. These president's lists 12 have some level of significance. We can argue about how much 13 significance, how little significance; they have some level of 14 significance. So what Mr. Gilbert says the plaintiffs want to 15 be able to do is they want to be able to figure out how being 16 on that list translates into effect on the admissions process, 17 how being on a list that you're a donor, your family is a 18 donor, relative is a donor, whatever, translates into the 19 admissions process. 20 Okay. That's relevant, right? 21 MS. MILLER: In theory, your Honor, yes. 22 THE COURT: What's the theory? MS. MILLER: We can have a debate as to how relevant 23 24 it is. 25 THE COURT: You read the difference between Rule 402

1 and Rule 403 and materiality. It's relevant. It's something 2 that makes a fact more likely than not. It's relevant, right? 3 MS. MILLER: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. So what -- does he already have 5 that? 6 MS. MILLER: Yes. 7 THE COURT: How does he have it? 8 MS. MILLER: He has the lists in question. They were 9 produced in the motion for sanctions. In response, we said we 10 would conduct a supplemental search for the lists from both 11 the president's office and from the admissions office. 12 were produced on July 31st, August 2nd, 7th, and August 21st. 13 That has been completed. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Does he have documentation -- when 15 I say he, I mean the plaintiffs -- do they have documentation 16 that would allow them to translate that president's list, 17 which has some names on it or whatever, and connect it with 18 admissions? 19 MS. MILLER: We have inserted UIDs. 20 THE COURT: You inserted UIDs that correspond? 21 other words, if it was Jane Kennelly that was the student and 22 it was Matthew Kennelly who was the donor, they've got an ID 23 that makes it clear that they're related to each other? 24 MS. MILLER: They will have a UID for the student if

they appear on the list, and then to the extent we have a UID

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in our data that identifies that student, they would be able to match that person up. We are also producing --

THE COURT: You got to stop doing that. I told you this on the TV the last time. Okay? All of the body language that's going on off camera. It's a little less distracting here than it is on the video because I can look away from you, and on the video, you're staring me in the face, but you got to cut it out. It's really aggravating, and I say this on behalf of every judge in the world. Just wait.

Go ahead, Ms. Miller.

MS. MILLER: As part of the meet and confer, plaintiff asked for certain documents from the advancement office stating the reasons why a given student was on the list. We have done a search for those, a go-get search and we are in the process of going through the FERPA redaction and the UID process. We think we have about 500 of those documents.

THE COURT: Thanks. Stop.

Now, here's what I want you to do. And I know you're getting angry. You just got to get past it. Okay? Here's what I want you to do. I want you to respond to what she just said, and I want you to tell me why it's not sufficient, what she just said is being produced, why it's not sufficient to get what you're looking for.

MR. GILBERT: We already know how the lists -- the

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impact on admissions. We know that. The defendant Georgetown
has redacted it from the sealed -- from the public version of
the JASR -- a public version of the motion practice. They've
been very heavily redacted in what is available to the public.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. GILBERT: But we know how it's used, and I'll
speak obliquely.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. GILBERT: If you're on that list, it's a done
      There's an extremely high percentage to say the least
deal.
that you're in. It's a done deal. Virtually done deal.
         THE COURT: Pause there for a second. Just pause
there for a second. Why isn't that good enough? For what
you're -- why isn't that good enough for what you're trying to
prove?
         MR. GILBERT:
                      Because again, your Honor, we don't
know why the person was on the list. It could be because it's
a faculty child, it could be an administrator's child.
         THE COURT: Ah.
         MR. GILBERT: Or it could be that they gave 5
million.
         THE COURT: A disadvantaged person or something?
         MR. GILBERT: Or whatever reason they were put on the
list, it's virtually a done deal.
         THE COURT: So pause. I want to make sure I'm
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extracting the right information from what you told me. What you told me is that we know the list has an impact on admissions. What we don't know is why the people are on the list. MR. GILBERT: Specific individuals are on the list, correct. THE COURT: Why this person is on the list. We don't specifically know why this specific person was on the list. We may know that being on the list got him or her in, but we don't know why they're on the list in the first place, and you need to know that -- and now I'm extrapolating here -- you need to know that because that has a bearing on whether financial considerations were taken into account. MR. GILBERT: And how big the financial consideration. THE COURT: How much, yeah. MR. GILBERT: Exactly. THE COURT: Like a threshold or something like that. MR. GILBERT: Exactly. THE COURT: Pause. What's wrong with what he just said? MS. MILLER: Those are the documents I just referenced, your Honor. On a go-get basis, we have gone to the advancement office and we have collected approximately 500 documents that will provide information as to why different

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inquiries were made as to people that were potentially being considered for admissions. We're in the process of going through the UID FERPA redaction process. So that takes a while given how much information and personally identifiable information are in these documents, but that is a process that is underway. THE COURT: Okay. So I'm just going to ask you a question. You see me paging through stuff up here. What you just now said, where do I find that in the supplement? You both know the answer to this question. MS. MILLER: If you give me a moment, your Honor. THE COURT: The supplement being docket number 423. I'm talking about the supplement. MS. MILLER: I believe it's in the main status report where we said that we were -- as part of the meet and confer, we agreed to do a supplemental go-get for the advancement office for those documents that would be -- indicate why a particular person was being inquired about and that we would go get those. THE COURT: Just tell me where. I'm just asking. MS. MILLER: It's on page 6, your Honor. THE COURT: Of what document? MS. MILLER: Of the July --THE COURT: You're talking about something that was filed before the last hearing, right?

1 MR. FENSKE: No, your Honor, July 31st. 2 THE COURT: Oh, the July 31st one. That's the one I 3 didn't physically print out. 4 Mr. Gilbert, you know what she's referring to, right? 5 MR. GILBERT: I'm looking at, your Honor, page 6. 6 THE COURT: Georgetown's position on the unresolved 7 issues. 8 MS. MILLER: It's the second paragraph down. THE COURT: "Georgetown agreed to go beyond its 9 10 original proposal and search the centralized files" -- I'm 11 just going to say this, folks. I don't care if it's sealed or 12 not. I'm saying it. -- "centralized files of its advancement 13 office on a go-get basis for any documentation describing the 14 reasons that the advancement office suggested particular 15 candidates under that policy, i.e., this would not be a 16 custodial search. Georgetown's counsel explained that such 17 discovery may be sufficient for plaintiffs to evaluate whether 18 an actual potential donation influenced a candidate's 19 admission." And it goes on from there a couple more 20 sentences. 21 Have you guys looked at that stuff and you've determined it's insufficient or you just haven't gotten yet? 22 23 MR. GILBERT: Absolutely. 24 THE COURT: Haven't gotten it yet. 25 MR. GILBERT: Yeah. It first talks about -- number

- 1 one talks about lists. Number two talks about similar lists.
- 2 They basically -- and then three, meet and confer. So having

3 | flouted --

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to stop right here. I got to take this verdict. Please, when we come back, I know the flouting thing. You don't have to keep saying it. Just I'm begging you, don't keep saying it. I want to deal with the issues that I actually have to decide right now, and I don't have to decide that one right now.

I need people to clear out from these two tables just for a little bit because I need the lawyers from the case on trial to be able to sit there. Apologies.

(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: It's 22 C 125. Here's where we were.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, if I may briefly respond to a statement that Mr. Gilbert made right before we broke.

THE COURT: No, because he's talking right now. Write it down, make a note, and you'll tell me in a second.

MS. MILLER: Sure.

THE COURT: So basically my question was -- the question on the table is -- I quoted from it -- was page 6 of the status report of July the 31st I think it was, and I said, Have you folks looked at that stuff and have you determined that it's insufficient or have you just not gotten to it yet? So that's my question. So we're back there. Go ahead,

Mr. Gilbert.

MR. GILBERT: It's insufficient because it is a prescription to slow walk the process that's already way overdue. That is, they're creating a two-step process. First, get the lists that should have been produced long ago, and then after the lists, have a meet and confer about what more is needed, okay, and then have another period of time to go beyond that. And we've said, you know what we need as to why these people were on the list; that is, the documents that we've been discussing about a moment ago about was it a donation or was it a faculty child or that type of thing and then how much was the donation, what were the communications with the donor and the immediate staff? And they said 21 days and then 28 days.

THE COURT: At this point, at this point as of right now today at this moment, do you have the list?

MR. GILBERT: We have the list.

THE COURT: Okay. Pause. I want to ask another question.

So consistent with the way things have been done on a number of the other, you know, discovery issues that have largely been worked out by the parties, would there be a problem with saying, okay, you need more information but you don't need it for each and every one of the people on each and every one of the lists? I mean, I don't know how many people

we're talking about, so let's come up with a subset or let's come up with some form of sampling or you pick 50 names or you pick two names from this year and three names from that year, something like that. Is there some reason why you can't do something like that?

If I can ask -- I thought the people on the phone were supposed to be muted. Anybody who is on the phone, if you don't mute your phone, then you're ruining it for everybody because we're going to cut off the entire phone call because I'm hearing somebody click clacking on a typewriter and it's distracting. You're hearing it, right? It's not me.

MR. GILBERT: We're hearing it.

THE COURT: Okay. The phone is getting turned off. Disconnect. Done.

Go ahead.

MR. GILBERT: The issue, your Honor, is we don't know how to make, considering your point, a selection process that would not be in effect a cherry-picking of the most favorable things by --

THE COURT: Why can't you select them? You can select them. It would be you doing the cherry-picking. I mean, you've got the lists, right? Why don't we just say -- why don't you just say, okay, I want the first five people on the list or numbers 1, 6, 11, 16, and 21 or whatever.

MR. GILBERT: Again, I have to speak obliquely. We

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know the number of names on the list. We could pick out a segment of that list. I think that if we picked out a segment of, say, 30 on that list each year, we could probably accomplish what your Honor is --THE COURT: How many years total are we talking about? MS. MILLER: We have data for the UID process back to 2017. MR. FENSKE: For the admissions office in 2009 for anyone who is in our financial aid database, which is a subset. THE COURT: You guys just said two different things. You said 2017. You said 2009. MS. MILLER: There's two different databases in question, your Honor. Our admissions database goes back to --THE COURT: I'm talking about what we're talking I'm not talking about what we're not talking about. Let's talk about what we're talking about. That's going to look great on the transcript, but you know what I mean. MR. FENSKE: Yes, your Honor. We produced the original lists. How many years of lists do we have? THE COURT: MR. FENSKE: 2012 to the present. There may be a few before that time. THE COURT: All right. So we can negotiate about the

subset of people?

- number. If I were to tell you -- if we're going to take a subset, X number per year you're allowed to do this go-get thing, what is it you want? And if you tell me, I want everything that relates to, you're going to lose, so don't say that. This is great. I'm telling you in advance what the losing argument is. You don't usually get that from a judge. I'm telling you what the losing argument is, so don't make that argument. What would you need as it relates to that
- MR. GILBERT: For that subset of people, we would need the documents that show why the person is on the list, whether it was related to a financial donation, and the amount of the donation and who the donation amounts were communicated with and who recommended the person to be on the list.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's say this. All right. I'm just going to pull a number out of the air. Let's say it's seven people per year that I let them pick for all the years we're talking about and it's what he just said is what you'd have to get. Talk to me about what that would entail on your part.

- MS. MILLER: Okay. In the first instance, we already --
- THE COURT: If you want to now correct that thing you wanted to correct, go ahead and do that.
- MS. MILLER: I'm not sure how he can say he's

1 evaluated that list and found them insufficient, because 2 although we've produced the president's list, we have not yet 3 produced the documents that we said we were going to produce 4 that have reasons for why various people were on the list. 5 Those are the documents we are in the process of redacting. 6 So he doesn't --7 THE COURT: Pause. Pause. What's your time frame 8 for being done with the redacting? 9 MS. MILLER: We estimate based on the number of FERPA 10 redactions that need to be made, we need another three weeks 11 to get that done. 12 MR. FENSKE: Your Honor --13 THE COURT: What if I tell you you got ten days? 14 MR. FENSKE: I do not --15 MS. MILLER: I don't think we'd make it. 16 MR. FENSKE: We have 195 of them that are being 17 processed for production. 18 THE COURT: What's "them"? 19 MR. FENSKE: Of approximately 500 documents that 20 we've collected for these purposes, and we have 195 of them 21 that are being processed for production right now, and the 22 remainder are in the redaction process. 23

THE COURT: Okay. Are so let me just talk here for a second. I don't need to repeat what I said at the last hearing about the source of this problem, but I'll say this

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one thing. The source of the problem is that something was not disclosed to me that ought to have been disclosed to me when I entered the order that I did. That's a shorthand for what I said before.

And so for that reason, what we're trying to do is now clean up the aftermath of that problem. It is not pleasant to hear that cleaning up the aftermath, which has already now taken four to six weeks, is going to take an enormous amount more time because we would not have this problem if I had been told what I ought to have been told way, way back when I entered that order. So I'm not terribly sympathetic -- strike out the "terribly" -- I'm not the least bit sympathetic that this is going to take a long time. People should have thought about that when they withheld -- it's like talking to a criminal defendant. Well, you should have thought about that before you committed the crime.

All right. So here's what needs to happen. The plaintiff needs -- the plaintiffs need to be able to know -- and I'm not talking about in two months or a month and a half or whatever. They need to be able to know with regard to some significant number of people on these lists, whatever you're calling them, the president's lists, why they're on the list and who the list got communicated to and the documentation, if there is any, that would show what impact it had on the admission process. If you want to talk about that as being a

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penalty for what happened before, then that's fine with me. That's what needs to happen. I don't care how it happens. don't care what the order says. That's what needs to happen. That's the end game. Now you guys need to figure out how to get there. Today is Thursday. You need to figure it out by next Tuesday morning. That's how long you got to figure it out. And when I say "figure it out," I will not accept, will not accept one of these status reports where everybody says to the other side in my presence, go jump in the lake, strong letter to follow. I won't accept it. I want an agreed -- I don't care how long it takes, and it involves compromise to get there. I told you what the end game is. Now you need to tell me by Tuesday how you're going to get there. And there's going to be an order that I'm going to sign that's going to be enforceable by however court orders get enforced. So does everybody understand that? MS. MILLER: Yes, your Honor. MR. GILBERT: I actually don't. THE COURT: I didn't think you would. MR. GILBERT: We know the impact. The question --THE COURT: You know what I just did? It's called a ruling. MR. GILBERT: Fine, your Honor. THE COURT: So you're going to take it. If you need

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to know what it says, that's why God created court reporters and transcripts. So you'll order it. She'll be happy to provide you one. It's not exactly what you're asking for. It's what you're getting. I'm not saying it's what you're getting forever. Okay? I'm saying that's what you're getting now. That's the ruling.

Now, on the rest of this, what I want in the status reports from now on is two things. I want, here's where we are in discovery. Like we've taken this many depositions, we've got these depositions scheduled. I want to know that stuff. And if there's any discussions going on about settlement, I want to know that. I don't want disputes about Those all have to go in motions. Those all have to go stuff. I set the schedule for the filing of those and in motions. the responses to them at the previous date. And that's going to be the way we're going to do it. I'm absolutely going to read everything you've given me just like I have so far, but I'm not going to deal with discovery disputes or other disputes that aren't in the form of a motion. And I get that that makes for more work for everybody. Hey, it's a big case. You can handle it.

So here's the one other thing that I wanted to talk about. So this case -- it's a large case because of the -- I'm told there's 200,000 people potentially in the class, and there's however many defendants, somewhere between 15 and 20.

So it's a big case. It's like an MDL. It's like an MDL except it's not an MDL. What I would normally be doing in an MDL at this point is I would be considering the appointment of a settlement master, not to coerce anybody to settle, but just to start talking to people. I don't know whether you need that in this case or not.

A settlement has been negotiated. If I had to bet, I bet there's discussions going on with other people, but I need you to think about whether you have a position on whether I ought to do that or not because that's what I would normally do at this stage of an MDL. You know, we're past the motion to dismiss stage and you're into the discovery stage enough at least to have some sense of what's going on. I would normally do that. We can talk about who at some other point, but I need you to think about that, and your positions on that need to go in the next status report. And if you want to propose a selection process, that's fine too.

So the next -- unfortunately, I start on Tuesday a trial in a 13-year-old criminal case that I inherited from a colleague who left the court in which the defendant, God bless him, is pro se. That criminal case, which involves a single defendant, has as of right now 1,199 docket entries. The average number of docket entries -- the criminal lawyers will know this -- for a single-defendant criminal case is maybe 30; 40 if there's a lot of stuff filed. I'm going to be on trial

1	for three weeks and probably close to the whole month of
2	September and I have to get that case done. I'm not going to
3	be able to do one in September, so I'm going to set it for the
4	first week of August October rather, so I'm just telling
5	you why.
6	Okay. So the next one of these is going to be on
7	Thursday, the 5th of October, at 1:00. So the deadlines
8	the status report is due a week before that which means the
9	28th of September, and the deadlines that I told you about
10	before for motions and responses kick in. It's X days before
11	and Y days before.
12	All right. Is there anything anybody needs to take
13	up before you leave the room?
14	MS. MILLER: 1:00 o'clock? I just didn't hear you.
15	THE COURT: 1:00 o'clock. It will be in an order
16	too.
17	0kay. Thanks. Bye.
18	(Which were all the proceedings had in the above-entitled
19	cause on the day and date aforesaid.)
20	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
21	the record or proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
22	Carolyn R. Cox Official Court Poportor
23	Official Court Reporter Northern District of Illinois
24	/s/Carolyn R. Cox, CSR, RPR, CRR, FCRR
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